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VOL. V NO. 107

Meeting centers on joint ventures

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Discussions of the Saudi-German Joint Commission meeting here Monday focused on reports submitted by four committees designed to recommend further cooperative ventures between Saudi Arabia and West Germany.

In efforts to increase industrial and economic cooperation, the talks concentrated on German companies' contributions to petrochemical industries, trade exchanges, investments and joint mining ventures. Members of the commission also discussed increasing the number of German experts here and the number of Saudi Arabian trainees in Germany.

Committee reports also dealt with agricultural, desalination, housing and municipal matters.

Each delegation, led by the economy ministers of the two countries, will sign an agreement Tuesday.

At a party given in his honor by Sheikh Muhammad Abu Al Khalil, minister of finance and national economy, the German minister, Otto Graf Lambsdorff said that relations between the two countries had expanded and talks between all ministries in both governments were becoming "a reality which is adding new political dimensions" to their economic cooperation."

This cooperation was affirmed during his meetings with Crown Prince Fahd, Lambsdorff said.

Saudi-German relations have grown immensely during 1979 and form one of the best bases for solving economic problems, between the two countries even though none of great importance currently exist.

Lambsdorff condemned Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and said it violated principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and peaceful coexistence.

"It represents a determined attempt to suppress the right of self-determination and the freedom of religion and national traditions," he said.

Talking about the Middle East in general, Lambsdorff said his country still supports the Palestinians' right of self-determination. He said the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty does not bring long-sought peace to the region. He offered his country's services in any effort to formulate a peaceful solution for the problem.

Earlier, Abu Al Khalil described the joint commission as an important means of achieving cooperation between the two countries. He praised the role played by German businessmen in helping the Kingdom carry out its development plan.

Lambsdorff also held talks with Dr. Ghazi Al Gosaibi, industry and electricity minister and Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources.

Begin in Aswan

ASWAN, Jan. 7 (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin flew to Egypt's southernmost city Monday for four days of summit talks with President Anwar Sadat amid growing concern over a big power conflict in the Middle East.

Shortly after Begin's air force jet set down to a formal Egyptian welcome, Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali told reporters that the United States would have access to Egyptian naval and air facilities to defend the region.

But Ali was emphatic in denying an Israeli television report that Egypt had offered the use of bases to the Americans and stressed that the U.S. had made no requests of any kind.

Referring to the Israeli report, Ali said it contradicts sharply with what President Sadat has stated which is that Egypt doesn't offer military bases to any country."

But he went on to say Egypt was "ready to offer military facilities to the United States in case America undertakes the defense of any Arab country on the latter's request."

He defined such facilities as refueling rights, use of Egyptian airspace and transit rights for military forces across Egyptian territory.

The distinction was considered important since Cairo-based diplomats have said any permanent stationing of U.S. troops in Egypt could damage the close relations between the two countries and backfire as it did on the Soviets in 1972 when Sadat expelled 15,000 military advisers.

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5 to die in Baghdad

ANKARA, Jan. 7 (R) — Turkish newspapers said Monday that five Turks had been sentenced to death in neighboring Iraq and that hundreds of workers or students had been arrested for protesting against the sentences.

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Islamic conference proposed High-level talks over Afghanistan

By a Staff Writer

RIYADH, Jan. 7 — Contacts are underway on the highest levels among Islamic countries on measures to face the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal said Monday.

The Prince made the statement following a meeting with Morocco's Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta who delivered a message to King Khalid from Morocco's King Hassan.

Prince Saud said Boucetta's visit was within efforts to coordinate positions and actions in light of developments in Afghanistan.

"The serious situation in Afghanistan has meant that the strong can do what they want with the weak, and that the era of moral values no longer exists," he added.

Meanwhile, official sources at the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) told *Arab News* Monday that the organization has proposed a meeting of Islamic foreign ministers to hammer out a common strategy to face the "current developments in Muslim Afghanistan."

They added that "high level consultations were being made to establish the date and venue for the conference."

King Khalid's meeting with Morocco's foreign minister Monday was attended by Crown Prince Fahd, Prince Abdullah, second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Saud and Royal Advisor Dr. Rashad Pharaon.

After the meeting, Boucetta said, "The message of King Hassan which I delivered to King Khalid particularly dealt with the recent happenings in the Islamic world, especially in Muslim Afghanistan, which has been subjected to an open intervention by the Soviet Union. This does not pose a threat to this region alone, but threatens world peace as a whole. This consultation was necessary so that the Islamic world should be in a position to take a unified stance on these events."

Boucetta continued, "There was also a prolonged working session with Prince Saud. The discussions centered on this situation as well as bilateral relations and matters of common concern."

These matters called upon both countries to consolidate their ties, so that bilateral relations should not remain as mere expressions of intentions, but something tangible in different fields, he said.

"Such consultations must continue until the Islamic states adopt a unified stand against this flagrant aggression," he said.

Such intervention is contrary to all norms and principles. It not only threatens the Islamic states, but the whole world as well, he added. Morocco will take whatever steps are necessary to confront this aggression in conjunction with other Islamic states.

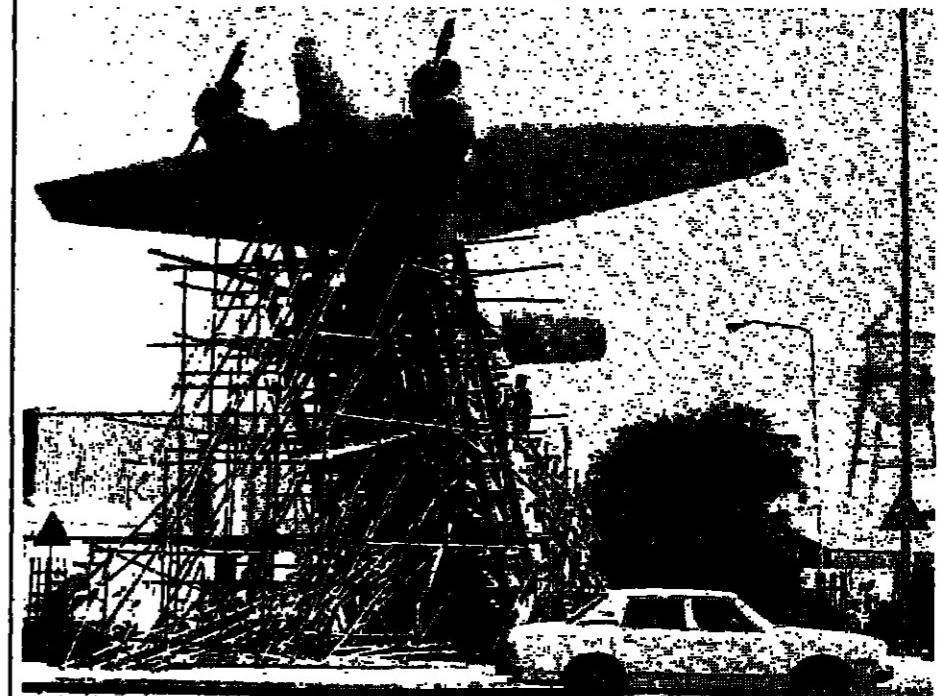
Boucetta said he had no idea of the steps to be adopted, but he hoped they would arrive at a unified and effective stance.

Prince Saud also met Monday with Habib Chatti, secretary general of the OIC to discuss the situation in Afghanistan.

Chatti told *Arab News* and *Asharq Al Awsat* that it was an important meeting during Monday which they talked about the effects of the developments of Afghanistan in Islamic countries. They also discussed how best to coordinate the collective protests from Islamic countries over the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan's affairs.

The issue is very dangerous and its solution will not be easy. Chatti stressed. Islamic countries should stand together and work to end the Soviet invasion of an Islamic country.

"The Islamic states in particular, and the international community of nations in general, are duty bound to confront this grave situation which implies that strong powers can do what they like regardless of moral principles" Prince Saud said Monday. "Such a logic may turn the world into a jungle."



IT'S REAL : The first aircraft ever to land at Jeddah Airport, seen Monday being mounted for display outside the old terminal on Airport Road. Donated by Minister of Defense and Aviation Prince Sultan to the city, it is coated with luminous paint so that it may show up in the dark.

Soviets, Afghans in tough fighting

KABUL, Jan. 7 (AP) — Soviet troops were meeting armed resistance in at least five Afghan provinces, 11 days after a Russian-organized coup replaced the Kabul leadership, Afghan and Asian diplomatic sources reported Sunday.

A reliable Afghan source quoted government officials as saying that Soviet paratroopers have been dropped into the remote, northeastern province of Badakhshan, which borders the Soviet Union, Pakistan and China. Most of the province was still in rebel hands, he said.

Obamian, a stronghold of Hazara tribesmen for several months, remained cut off from the rest of the nation and insurgent control of the central province went unchallenged by the Soviets, he told the Associated Press. Villagers blocked the main highway heading east with landslides and the rugged mountain road west to Ghor province was made impassable by snow.

Afghan army units, although reported disarmed by the Soviets in many parts of the country, took an active role early Sunday against rebels who briefly captured the eastern village of Surkhurd, about six miles south of Jalalabad.

Residents in Jalalabad, about 45 miles from the Pakistan border, said that Afghan troops belonging to the 11th division shelled the village for at least four hours. The artillery bombardment was followed by an air strike, said the sources, who asked not to be identified.

"The Islamic fighters pulled back and Surkhurd is now a deserted no-man's land with Afghan soldiers on the other side," one resident said in an interview Sunday.

The incident near Jalalabad, confirmed by Asian diplomatic sources, indicated that the Afghan army had not totally collapsed following the Dec. 12 coup as many analysts had thought, a military attache from a non-aligned country said.

"Some of the Afghan troops are fighting," he said. "They have no choice — with Russian bayonets at their backs."

However, the military attache, like other Afghan and diplomatic sources interviewed here, believed that a large number of Afghan soldiers in other areas have been disarmed and confined to barracks or have defected to the rebel side.

Clashes between Soviet troops and Afghan rebels continued in Herat, Kandahar, Paktia, Badakhshan, Kandahar and Herat provinces, they said.

Travellers thwarted in attempts to reach the northeastern province of Takhar said they were turned back by motley but determined bands of insurgents in neighboring Kunduz, some armed with old shotguns, a few with only clubs.

A Kabul source quoted an Afghan returning from Herat as saying that Russian soldiers held the airport located outside the provincial capital of the same name. However, much of the important western city and outlying areas still were held by anti-government forces.

Meanwhile, most of the Soviet airborne units flown into Kabul shortly before the coup have been pulled out. But a number have remained to guard the main telegraph office and ministry buildings. One of these houses the Afghan secret police, recently reorganized under Russian supervision, said a resident quoting a source in the intelligence department.

Bolan Pass : Time for consolidating Islamic forces

EDITOR'S NOTE : Following is the second of two articles dealing with the danger of Soviet presence in Muslim Afghanistan. Today's article deals with the need for Arab-Muslim cooperation to consolidate Islamic forces and develop the Bolan Pass region.

Special to *Arab News*

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — If the Russians follow their invasion of Afghanistan with a similar thrust designed to capture the Bolan Pass in Baluchistan, Pakistan, they will encounter a variety of geo-political and socio-economic factors.

The racial grouping in Baluchistan splits the province into two distinct political groups — the Pathans and the Baluchs.

The Pathans reside mainly along the Afghan border, but the Baluchi tribe has social links with eastern Iran and southern Afghanistan.

The Pathans are devout Muslims and desire to shape their lives according to Islamic teachings. Most Pathans have discarded tribal living and are engaged in booming trade and commerce.

The Baluchi tribesmen are more primitive due to the suppression of their tyrant chiefs. These chiefs, the strong and aggressive "Trio" composed of chiefs of the Marri, Mangal and Bajino tribes, have Marxist

leanings. It is assumed, however, that they would not compromise tribal "self-identity" to aid a Soviet invasion.

The Trio has strong support among students and Baluchi youth. It has never associated itself with any national movement. This has caused the Trio the loss of friends, such as Sardar Maari, the undisputed leader of the

Punjabi Baluchs, and the great Khan from Sarhad, the Wali Khan.

The Trio does not command majority support, but its aggressive and intimidating tactics would probably lead them to poll victories in some areas if elections were held.

Baluchistan has an equally balanced Pathan-Baluchi population numbering well

over two million. The majority of these people are religious and would fanatically oppose any Communist advance into the area. The problem is that they have only meager resources and lack strong, unified leadership.

Their adversaries, though smaller in number, have experienced, sincere leadership and can count on assistance from across the Russian border. However, these Marxists are unlikely to make too many sacrifices for the sake of Russian support. None of them want to end up as Daud, Taraki or Hafizullah Amin.

In addition to external forces influencing the Baluchistan political situation, internal politics is not completely settled. The Pakistani government should make sincere efforts to cooperate with the Baluch Trio to ease tension and fear along the Afghanistan border.

Despite the concern shown by the West over the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, a unified, well-planned Muslim strategy is essential for restoring confidence in the region and liberating the Afghan Muslims.

At this time joint Arab-Muslim efforts are called upon to consolidate the Islamic forces of the region. A division in Islamic ranks there may lead to a repeat of the Spanish drama in this vital region.

Iran may also be asked to accept the distant lesser "evil" to check the Soviet advance. Iran should be aware of the gravity of the Russian aggression. Pakistan could be helped by speeding up development of the area and strategically important alternative routes along the Bolan Pass.



"Doesn't matter if they don't come to Moscow. We'll go to them with the 'Olympic games'"

Addressing meeting

Minister urges action on Arab food security

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Al-Sheikh spoke out Monday in favor of immediate action to improve Arab self-sufficiency in food production.

Addressing the opening session here of the board of the Arab Agricultural Development Organization, he said action is preferable to setting up a higher food council for the Arab World or to formulating further suggestions. Dr. Sheikh was also elected chairman of the meetings.

The board's ninth session, which will last for four days, was opened in the morning by Governor of Riyadh Prince Salman. Its agenda includes the examination of reports on food security, on training courses and on cooperation with world organizations.

The meeting will also discuss the organization's budget and program for 1980, as well as a number of memoranda by member states on joint Arab studies and ventures.

After the morning session, Dr. Sheikh said that the meeting reviewed a report by the outgoing chairman on the board's activities. Subcommittees were formed to study issues submitted to the board and to issue appropriate recommendations.

He told newsmen that reports and working papers submitted to the board deal with economic integrations in agriculture, especially means of achieving food security. At noon, the minister gave a luncheon in honor of the delegates.

In his opening speech, Prince Salman referred to the natural resources, especially agricultural and animal wealth, of the Arab world. They are the major components of a strong economic structure.

But, he said, the exploitation of those resources requires a clear-cut strategy drawn up in the shortest possible time and at a minimum cost. Food security would give self-confidence to the Arab World and consolidate its security, stability and economy.

He said that condensed Arab integrated efforts would give way to agricultural production projects that would flood the markets with farm produce and avoid international auctions of the food of man."

Dr. Sheikh said that the Arab world had

Cooperation discussed

King receives Brazil team

RIYADH, Jan. 7 (SPA) — King Khalid received Governor of Brazil's Sao Paulo state Salim Maalouf and his delegation at the Royal Palace here Monday.

Present at the audience were Crown Prince Fahd; Prince Miteb, minister of public works and housing; Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, and Dr. Rashad Pharaon, the King's special adviser.

Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer earlier discussed bilateral relations in a meeting with Maalouf Monday.

Sheikh Hisham said afterward that the meeting provided an opportunity to find avenues for strong cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Brazil, in view of the fact that there were nearly five million Brazilians of Arab origin who had carried Arab culture and history to South America.

The minister called upon Saudi Arabian investors and businessmen to explore opportunities in Brazil, and said that Brazilian businessmen and companies should also take

Saudi Comment

By Abdul Rahman Saad Al-Sa'rai
Al-Jazirah

In almost all towns and even villages of the Kingdom a number of contracting companies grew up. They applied and received licenses and opened up for business by hiring foreign labor and technicians, in accordance with the law.

Suddenly, and perhaps too swiftly, many of them collapsed and became restaurants and groceries, while others quit the business altogether after mounting debts had made it impossible for them to continue at a profit.

They thought the government would protect them, but what actually happened was entirely different. Laborers and bakery personnel chose to become contractors, plasterers and painters and anything related to construction with a pick-up as their mobile head office.

Another type hired foreign workers and released them to work for someone else while the sponsors stayed at home. In the process the national companies which were behaving correctly and legally were lost. They had to

enough resources to encourage it to pursue the objective of self-sufficiency and self-reliance.

He dwelt on the idea of integrated rural development submitted by Saudi Arabia to the 20th session of the Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome. He said that the Kingdom was of the view that promoting the efficiency of farmers and raising the land's productivity were the foundation stones of increased production, as were the establishment of an integrated economic structure and the curtailment of the domination of advanced countries over developing countries.

He urged the conference to work out more details on achieving agricultural development and to chart an executive action program conducive to agricultural self-sufficiency and integration.

He said that the first positive step to be taken should be recognizing that there is a problem and trying to comprehend its dimensions before containing it and tackling action, construction and production.

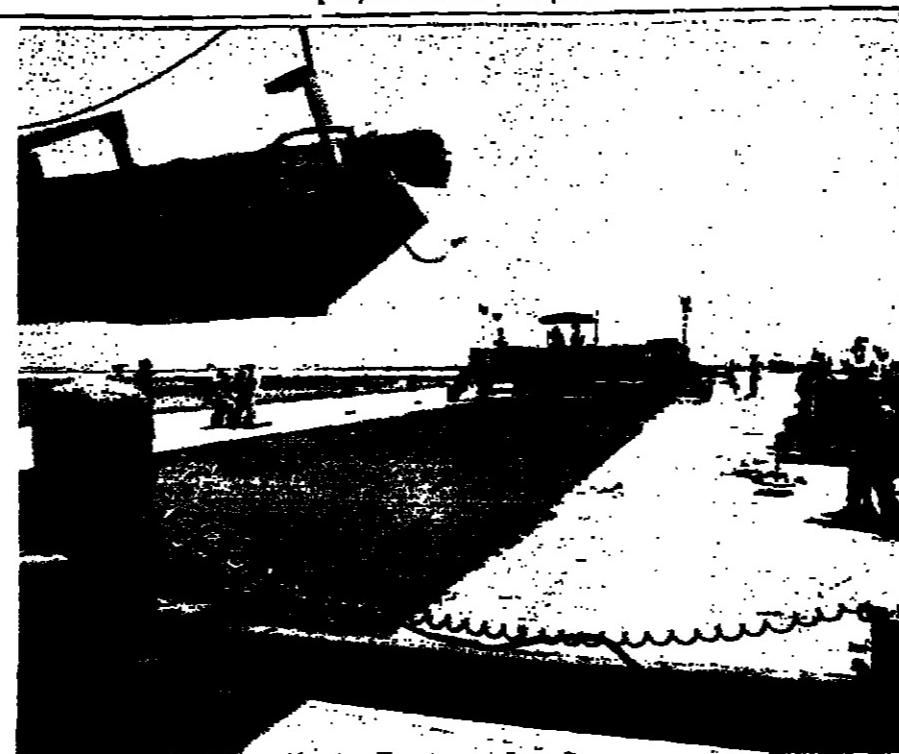
The organization's acting director general, Hussein Muhammad Hassan, thanked Saudi Arabia for hosting the conference and said that after procedures for the affiliation of Lebanon and Djibouti have been completed, all Arab countries will have become members of the organization within a decade.

He said that since it was established, the organization has been gathering Arab experts and undertaking studies to develop agriculture in the Arab world and to set up integrated joint ventures with Arab and international organizations.

After this, Prince Salman and the delegates attended a tea party given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water at the Riyadh International Hotel.

Meanwhile, the visiting Tunisian Minister of Agriculture Al-Assaad ibn Osman said that by diversifying its food production, the Arab world could achieve agricultural integration. He added that agricultural production and self-reliance has come to be called the green weapon.

He called for joint studies and programs by Arab countries for the exploitation of subterranean waters and other resources.



JEDDAH : Construction proceeds at the new Jeddah airport, which the new president of Civil Aviation says will have cost SR10 billion by the time it is opened next year.

Pakistanis report success

British trade team to visit

RIYADH, Jan. 7 — A trade mission from Wales is to visit the Kingdom for two weeks from Thursday. The delegates represent twelve British companies, manufacturers of a wide range of products, from Cardiff.

The British embassy said in a statement Monday that the team will stay at the Mardini Hotel here until Jan. 16. Until Jan. 20 it will be at the Intercontinental in Riyadh, and for its final four days it will be at the Algoosaibi Hotel in Al-Khobar.

The Pakistani embassy meanwhile said that a Pakistani sales mission has arrived in Jeddah from the Eastern Province and Riyadh, where the delegation members had "highly satisfactory" discussions of business prospects.

In Riyadh, the mission held talks with the Deputy Ministry of Commerce Yousef Al-Hamdan and Tawfiq Ibrahim Tawfiq. It also met other officials, members of Chamber of Commerce and businessmen.

The mission discussed in detail potential for trade between the two countries, particularly in the export of Pakistani citrus fruits, potatoes and onions to the Kingdom.

The mission said that there was great scope for the marketing of those in the Kingdom because of the proximity of Pakistan. Pakistan could benefit immensely by providing transport and shipping to the Kingdom.

The mission was informed that there was great demand in the Kingdom for the commodities it was offering and Pakistan could meet this demand by supplying quality goods at competitive rates promptly.

The mission assured the Saudi Arabians that Pakistan had the capacity to supply the

Kingdom because the country has not only developed adequate facilities for grading, polishing and packing of fruits but the state-owned Trading Corporation of Pakistan had been brought in to ensure prompt delivery.

In the Gulf states it has visited so far, the team secured large orders, and supply has already begun.

The mission, comprising officials of the Trading Corporation of Pakistan, the government-sponsored Export Promotion Bureau and businessmen, started its meetings with officials, members of the Chamber of Commerce and businessmen in Jeddah Monday. It will also visit Mecca and Medina.

WEATHER

It will be fore in most areas and cold at night in the central and northern regions, with possible frost or fog in the early morning.

Low cloud will hang over the western and south-western highlands and parts of the western region. Scattered rains are possible.

Winds will be moderate and easterly to north-easterly. They will be dry, cold and occasionally active in the northern and central regions, causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate to light.

Mondays' temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	26	15
Jeddah	27	18
Riyadh	16	07
Dhahran	20	13
Medina	21	10
Taif	21	09
Izran	31	24
Hail	12	— 2
Turair	09	01
Arar	13	— 2
Jouf	12	— 1
Ahsa	18	09

ing, so that they can assume their responsibilities at the opening of the new airport, he added.

Assaf said that the maintenance and operation of most equipment at the new airport will be undertaken by international companies, while sensitive works, especially those connected with safety, will be handled by the Civil Aviation Presidency directly.

Assaf said the SR11 billion new Riyadh airport was expected to be in operation in 1982. It will be provided with all facilities that will be available in Jeddah. It will be the third international airport of the Kingdom, and second only to Jeddah in terms of area.

After the completion of the project, he said, work is expected to start on a new airport in the Eastern Province. Since a study on this project was in progress, extensions to the Dhahran International Airport and airports in Qassim, Hail, Bisha, Abha, Izran and Wajh.

Assaf said that a new airport was being built in Taif, while there are projects for new airports in Khafji, Qorayat and Rafha.

A total of SR19 billion has been spent on civil aviation projects in the country's Second Five-year Plan. Among these projects are the new airports of Jeddah and Riyadh, extensions to the Dhahran International Airport and airports in Qassim, Hail, Bisha, Abha, Izran and Wajh.

Assaf was optimistic that difficulties at the present airport in Jeddah would completely vanish as soon as the new airport comes into service early next year.

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New aide interviewed

Official says Jeddah airport construction costing SR10b

JEDDAH, Jan. 7 — The new Jeddah International Airport will have cost SR10 billion by the time it is opened next year. Sheikh Nasser Al-Assaf, the new president of Civil Aviation, says.

He said that Jeddah airport was the busiest in the Middle East, handling an average 260 in coming and outgoing flights. This number rose to 540 during the last Pilgrimage.

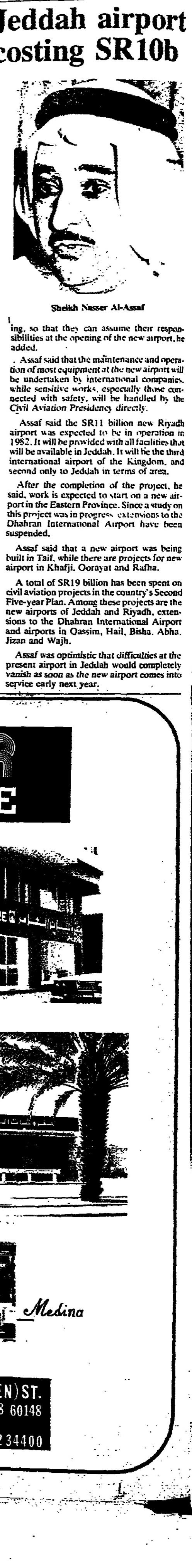
The new airport will have a large parking area for 42 aircraft, a special parking apron for 74 pilgrim's planes, another for seven Royal aircraft and other parking areas for cargo aircraft. In total 160 aircraft can park at the new airport at one time, he said.

There are two main buildings to accommodate 6,300 passengers, and fiberglass tents for 80,000 pilgrims, offices for the *muhibbin*, information desks, banks, restaurants, mosques and parking for 22,000 cars.

In an interview published in *Al Madina* Monday, Assaf said the will be a hotel inside the airport, while other hotels in the area will be built by the private sector. By the year 2000, of 16 million passengers every year will pass through Jeddah.

Such a large airport poses a manpower problem, which "we normally overcome by making officials to work additional hours". Although training opportunities have been provided for Saudi Arabians, there is still a shortage of manpower. The Civil Aviation Presidency has prepared an extensive study on the subject which will be submitted to higher authorities for radical solutions to the manpower problem.

In order to prepare Saudi Arabians to take responsibility, he said, the Presidency has sent 150 officials abroad for training. The International Airports Projects has sent another group abroad to receive special training.



Stronger ties with USSR necessary, Assad declares

DAMASCUS, Jan. 7 (R) — President Hafez Assad of Syria, one of the few Arab countries to remain silent on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, has called for stronger links between Damascus and Moscow.

Assad was addressing Sunday the closing session of a two-week national congress of the ruling Baath Party which re-elected him secretary-general Saturday night. His speech was broadcast live on radio and television.

Listing the major recommendations of the congress, Assad said it had resolved to maintain and consolidate relations with all Socialist countries, notably the Soviet Union, in the various domains.

Assad said stronger ties with Moscow were necessary to help Syria in efforts "to isolate the Zionist enemy (Israel) politically, economically, culturally and in all other fields."

The congress Saturday night elected a new 21-man National Party Command and a 75-member Central Party Committee.

369 Moroccan troops killed, Polisario guerrillas claim

ALGIERS, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Polisario Front, whose guerrillas are waging a war against Morocco for independence in the former Spanish Sahara, claimed Sunday to have killed 152 Moroccan soldiers in an ambush Friday near the desert outpost of Hagounia.

The communiqué issued by the front here followed a battle report Saturday that claimed 217 Moroccans were killed during an attack on Hagounia itself Wednesday.

There was no comment from the Moroccan government on either report and neither could be confirmed independently.

Sunday's report said the ambush took place about 10 kilometers south of the Moroccan garrison at Hagounia, which is in

Mubarak holds talks with Deng

Egypt, China to expand cooperation

PEKING, Jan. 7 (R) — China and Egypt have formed two sub-committees to develop military and economic cooperation during the current visit of Egyptian Vice-President Hosni Mubarak to Peking, informed sources said Monday.

They said an offer by Peking to sell Chinese-made military aircraft to Egypt was expected to be one of the items discussed by the military sub-committee.

It was not clear, however, whether Egypt would accept the offer.

While expert groups were meeting,

designed to act as a watchdog on the executive. Assad has held the top party post since he came to power in a bloodless coup in 1970.

Fourteen veteran Baathists were dropped from the National Command, including Prime Minister Muhammad Halabi. Western diplomats here predicted he would lose his government post in a cabinet reshuffle.

The Baath Congress, the seventh since the party came to power in 1963, was dominated by domestic affairs ranging from the economy to a wave of assassinations and acts of violence blamed here on the extremist Muslim Brotherhood.

At least 120 persons are reported to have died over the past six months in violence chiefly aimed at members of the minority Alawite sect to which Assad belongs.

Alawi representation in the new National Command was reduced from six to four, according to Western sources, in an apparent move to defuse criticism of the sect's predominance in key party, army and government posts.



(AP photo)
CONDEMNING RUSSIA : A militant Iranian condemning the Soviet Union for military involvement in Afghanistan during large-scale demonstrations in Teheran Saturday. Hundreds of thousands marched through the capital in support of Ayatollah Khomeini and in protest against foreign interference in the country's affairs.

Palestinians appeal to high court for removing Elon Moreh outpost

TEL AVIV, Jan. 7 (R) — Palestinians from the occupied West Bank Monday appealed to Israel's high court to order the immediate removal of a controversial Jewish settlement overlooking the town of Nablus.

The appeal came several months after the high court ordered the government to dismantle the village of Elon Moreh, built on private land taken from local Palestinians.

The government handed several plots of land back to the five owners. It originally took court action against the settlement, but the Jewish villagers have so far refused to evacuate part of the land on which the outpost was erected.

The government said last week it would take about a month to complete the construction of a new village for the ultra-nationalist settlers.

But the 18 owners of the remaining land Monday asked the court to order the immediate removal of villagers and accused the cabinet of failing to abide by the first ruling.

In a separate development, the Israeli government Sunday deferred a decision on an

alleged conflict of interests involving Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

Sharon's ownership of a 4,000 dunam (1,000 acre) farm in the Negev Desert has been described by a government-appointed committee as "totally irreconcilable" with his ministerial post.

Sharon rejected the committee's advice to either get rid of the farm or resign, and suggested government supervision of the estate.

Ethiopia troops driven back by Eritrea rebels

KHARTOUM, Jan. 7 (R) — Eritrean guerrillas attacked Ethiopian government forces in northern Eritrea Saturday and in heavy fighting forced them back from several strategic positions, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said Sunday.

An EPLF spokesman said in Khartoum the guerrillas, who are fighting for the secession of the Red Sea province from Ethiopia, drove the Ethiopian army from the four strategic points of Tighi Marat, Guretto, Wedigan and Afgen.

Fateh to lose \$ 28 million after Libyan aid suspension

BEIRUT, Jan. 7 (R) — Palestinian commando chief Yasser Arafat's Fateh organization will lose at least \$28 million under a Libyan decision to suspend all aid to it, Palestinian sources said here.

The Libyan move was announced Saturday as the latest development in a bitter row between Fateh and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi over Arafat's efforts to steer the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) toward diplomacy and moderation.

The sources said Sunday the decision affected Fateh's share in Libyan aid pledged

to the Palestinian resistance in November. More than half the cash has been earmarked for Fateh with the rest for five other groups in the PLO.

According to the sources, the Libyan had made regular cash contributions to the Palestinian movement contrary to a statement last week by Abu Iyad (Salah Khalaf), Fateh's second in command, that Fateh had received no Libyan money over the past four years.

In announcing the aid suspension Saturday, the Libyan news agency Jana said Fateh leaders had deviated from the armed struggle against Israel.

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U.S., Peking could form military team

If 'shared interests' threatened, Brown says

PEKING, Jan. 7 (AP) — U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown, after warning the Soviet Union against threatening shared U.S.-Chinese interests, started detailed talks with Chinese leaders Monday on increased security cooperation.

While the talks were to range from Korea and Southeast Asia to U.S. technological help and arms control, a prime topic was the Soviet invasion of China's neighbor, Afghanistan.

At a welcoming banquet Sunday night, Brown said U.S.-Chinese cooperation "should remind others that if they threaten the shared interests of the United States and China, we can respond with complementary actions in the field of defense as well as diplomacy."

"We have a lot to say to each other," Brown told Chinese Vice Premier Geng Biao as they sat down their aides for the first of two sessions Monday.

In between, Brown lunched with Foreign Minister Huang Hua. He continues discussions Tuesday with Senior Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and Wednesday with Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng.

Chinese officers talking with reporters at the banquet said China would like to see the United States do more to support Pakistan, which borders both Afghanistan and China. As to how, they said, "it is up to the United States."

A U.S. official traveling with Brown, who asked not to be named, said Brown would outline U.S. efforts to give Pakistan economic and military assistance, and hopes to get a better idea of what China is now doing along these lines, and what it plans to do.

He said he didn't know whether China was supplying arms to Muslim rebels fighting Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

He also reiterated that the United States had no plans to sell arms to China.

Brown's banquet statement that he had come to "exchange views on how we might facilitate wider cooperation on security matters in the future" follows U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale's declaration here last August that "any nation which seeks to weaken or isolate you in world affairs assumes a stance counter to American interests."

Already facing Soviet troops on the north and those of Soviet ally Vietnam on the south, the Chinese have reacted particularly sharply to the Soviet moves on the west.

At Sunday's banquet, Chinese Defense Minister Xu Xiangqian said that with the Soviet action in Afghanistan, "people have come to see more clearly that Soviet aggression and expansion are the source of serious threats to world peace and the independence and security of nations."



MEETING ON AFGHANISTAN: Defense Secretary Harold Brown is seen at a National Security Council meeting on Soviet invasions in Afghanistan. The session, held shortly before Brown's departure for Communist China, was presided over by President Carter. Also attending were Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, left, and Navy Secretary W. Graham Clayton, far right.

New deaths mar start of N. Ireland conference

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Jan. 7 (AP) — Three militiamen killed by land mine have raised the death toll in Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict to 2,001 in 10½ years, the Royal Ulster Constabulary said.

The deaths overshadowed a conference scheduled Monday between rival Protestant

Diplomat's wife makes public plea

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Jan. 7 (AP) — "You'll kill me if you don't get in touch with me soon," said an advertisement from the wife of kidnapped South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn to his abductors.

The advertisement, published Saturday and Sunday in local newspapers, was placed by Daphne Dunn. It said, "As you know, I am very ill and very anxious in not knowing when my husband can return to me."

Gardner Dunn was kidnapped Nov. 28 by the Popular Liberation Forces, one of the country's three active guerrilla groups. There have been various communications between the family and the kidnappers, including two letters from Dunn to his family shortly before Jan. 1.

The letters, which the family said were in Dunn's handwriting, said that he was in good shape.

and Roman Catholic politicians of the British-ruled province, seeking a settlement of their differences.

Police said the part-time soldiers in the 8,000-member Ulster Defense Regiment were blown up Sunday night in their Land-Rover by a mine hidden in a culvert and detonated by remote control. Four other militiamen were badly injured when their trailing vehicle ran into the crater ripped by the explosion.

An anonymous telephone caller told the British Press Association news agency that guerrillas of the Irish Republican Army's provisional wing laid the trap.

He said it was foolish to make propaganda out of the death toll because the British had committed "atrocities" in Northern Ireland.

The bomb was at East Lewellyn county down, within 32 km of the border with the Irish Republic and half that distance from Warren Point, where 18 British soldiers were killed last August in an IRA attack.

Flying in for the political conference, the British secretary for Northern Ireland, Humphrey Atkins, said the new killings are further evidence that the provisional IRA is bent on death rather than the construction of a new future for the province.

Observers saw little hope for Atkins' initiative to try to persuade Protestant politicians to share power with the Catholics. The main Protestant party is ignoring the talks.

Cambodian leaders mark nation's birth

BANGKOK, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Vietnam-installed government of Cambodia celebrated its first anniversary Monday with banners and speeches and an accusation that if any country is threatening the Thai-Cambodian border region, it is Thailand.

In a speech attended by visitors from Vietnam, the Soviet Union and their allies, President Heng Samrin said the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia does not threaten any third nation.

"The menace in the border region, if there is one, comes precisely from Thailand," he said in a report issued by the Cambodian news agency SPK.

From across the Thai border, he said, "reactionaries of all stripes," particularly guerrillas backing former Premier Pol Pot, infiltrate in an attempt to sabotage the struggling nation.

"The tension along the border ... is provoked by Thailand and runs counter to the interests and aspirations of the people," he said. He called on Thailand "one more time" to help construct friendly relations along the border.

In reviewing the past year since Vietnamese troops ousted the Pol Pot government and installed him in Phnom Penh, Heng Samrin said, "The life of our people is returning more and more to normal."

Agriculture is improving, the ports of Phnom Penh and Kompong Som are back in use, schools are open again and the practice of religion is once again allowed, he said.

Korean leaders face charges

SEOUL, Jan. 7 (R) — Seventeen South Korean politicians, including former president Yun Po-Sun, have been formally charged with staging anti-government demonstrations last November, martial law court sources said Monday.

Although President Choi Kyn-Hah last December lifted a four-year-old emergency presidential decree imposed by then-President Park Chung-Hee banning dissension, the 17 face penalties of up to three years in jail if found guilty of breaking a martial law ordinance prohibiting illegal political activities. Park was assassinated in October.

Martial law authorities accused the 82-year-old former president of encouraging and providing funds for a public meeting, attended by about 400 people, to denounce last December's presidential election by an electoral college introduced by the late President Park, the sources said.

'Back like thunder'

India's iron lady returns

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (AP) — "She'll come back like thunder." Just a year ago it seemed like wishful thinking, that defiant vow by India's parliament by Indira Gandhi's party whip.

The thunder has come rumbling over India as he predicted. Returning from the latest national election signal an astounding political comeback for Mrs. Gandhi.

Only last June the iron-willed woman's political fortunes seemed to have hit rock bottom.

To liberals at home and abroad she was despised as the woman who twisted the world's biggest democracy toward dictatorship with her 20-month spell of "emergency rule" during which she suspended civil rights and jailed thousands of her political opponents.

She lost the 1977 election at the end of the emergency rule period and was out of office. The parliament had punished her by expelling

her from the lower house and jailing her for a week on contempt and breach of privilege charges.

She faced other criminal charges ranging from corruption to illegally imprisoning opponents. She had been stripped of her passport. Taxmen swarmed over the farm she owned, hunting with metal detectors for buried treasure she was rumored to possess.

And in June she had to withdraw in ignominy from a race to regain a seat in parliament, because a key political ally deserted her.

What happened to turn her fortunes around so dramatically? It had to do with the divided and inefficient performance of her opponents when they took over following the 1977 election that unseated her.

That government was led by the Janata, or Peoples party, a loose alliance of disparate factions that had united for the sole purpose of ousting Mrs. Gandhi.

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BEGIN-SADAT MEETING

The ninth Begin-Sadat meeting convenes at a time when the circumstances in the area have drastically changed. The balance of power in the area is no longer as it was when they met last September. Much of their calculations will have to be revised; and their list of priorities will have to be redrawn.

The developments in Iran and Afghanistan have, in a sense, to be viewed as fortunate as far as the two leaders are concerned. They have allowed the limelight to be taken away from their lack of progress in their "Palestinian autonomy" talks. They will also enable the two sides to start the "normalization" of their relations with the minimum fuss. But most importantly, the events in Iran and Afghanistan are seen as driving the United States into firmer commitment to the Camp David approach, with Egypt and Israel presenting themselves to America as indispensable allies in an increasingly unstable area.

But it is certain that these advantages are far from substantial. It will not be long before the manifest hollowness of the Egyptian-Israeli accords comes to view again. Nor will the news from Afghanistan and Iran be able to divert Arab attention from the proposed "normalization" for much longer, especially since Begin, on the eve of his departure to the meeting, was careful to reiterate the Israeli stand in all of its intransigence. The United States, for its part, will also soon see that the answer to the need for stability in the Middle East is definitely not the divisive and unjust Camp David approach.

The points Begin made are as follows: Autonomy for the Palestinians, he said, involves the residents of the West Bank and Gaza and not the land. The land is to revert to Israel after the transition period of five years. Israel, he made it clear, will persist in its settlement-building in the occupied territories, and will pay no heed to any protest from the Arab side. The question of Jerusalem, he asserted, was not negotiable: Jerusalem being, as he puts it, the "eternal capital of Eretz Israel."

With the Israeli side making its position so clear, it is difficult to think what the two sides have to talk about — except, that is, the formal question of the manner and date of the "normalization." Israel is pressing hard on this, since it can see its prize, an Egypt weakened and permanently isolated from the rest of the Arab world, as well within its grasp. The Egyptians, on their part seem to be no less keen on concluding their separate peace, and it is expected that they will end the economic boycott against Israel on the 26th of this month, with diplomatic representation between the two countries established two months later.

If all this goes on schedule, and there is no indication that it would not, Egypt will find itself in two months time deprived of any negotiating cards. Little importance can therefore be attached to Egyptian Foreign Minister Butros Ghali's statement in which he stipulated a trial period of six months after the "first phase of normalization", in which the Israeli good will is put to the test.

Somalia facing worst refugee problem ever

By Michael Hughes

MOGADISHU —

Somalia in the Horn of Africa has the worst refugee problem in the world. Over a quarter of its population is made up of ragged and hungry fugitives from neighboring Ethiopia.

And every day a thousand more homeless men, women and children swell the tide, according to official estimates.

Government and United Nations officials estimate the refugees total 1.2 million.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) representative in Mogadishu, Steffan Bodenmaier, said: "This is the largest number of refugees in any country in the world. It is impossible for Somalia to absorb this number without very substantial international assistance."

The refugees are from the ethnically Somali regions of eastern Ethiopia, scene of a long drawn out guerrilla war against the Addis Ababa government.

The numbers of homeless reaching Somalia have swelled dramatically in the past eight months, and Somali officials and guerrilla leaders say the Ethiopians, with Cuban and Russian backing, are trying to drive all ethnic Somalis from the Ogaden, Bale and Sidamo regions.

The ethnic Somalis are regarded as friendly with the guerrillas.

Western diplomats here say there have been increased air and ground attacks by Ethiopian government forces in the eastern region.

Ethiopia, with the aid of some 17,000 Cubans and sophisticated Soviet weaponry defeated Somalia in the Ogaden war of 1977 and early 1978. Mutual hostility and suspicion still abound.

Almost half a million refugees are living in 21 camps in Somalia and an estimated 700,000 are outside the camps. Relatively affluent Somalis have refugees allocated to them by the authorities.

One senior civil servant earning about \$ 170 a month has an old couple and their two grown up children living with him in his four-roomed house outside Mogadishu.

"I have to pay their food and medical bills, but I cannot turn them away, they are my brothers," he said.

Many children run away from the refugee camps to live as shoe-shine boys in the cities. These victims of the fighting can be seen huddled on cardboard boxes in doorways and on pavements as night falls on Mogadishu.

"Once they have seen the city and rich people with homes, cars and clothes you cannot keep them in the camps although the government may send them back two or three times," one official said.

So far the United States has been the major food donor. Bodenmaier warned: "For 1980 we only have about one third of the food requirement. On top of this there is a situation which is growing all the time."

United Nations Assistant Secretary General Gordon Goundrey visited refugee camps in Somalia last month, and the government is waiting to see what recommendations he makes to help.

The U.N. has so far supplied food, medicine and tents. Bodenmaier said distribution of supplies was a major problem.

Hard pressed Somali government doctors and nurses at the camps are being helped by voluntary teams from France, Italy and Britain.

Bodenmaier said on average the refugees walked between 10 and 30 days to reach the Somali border. Often they were helped by guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) in the Ogaden and the Somali-Abo Liberation Front (SALF) in Bale and Sidamo to the south.

Many of the younger children die during the grueling trek over the arid scrub terrain.

Thirty-five thousand refugees live in two camps near the village of Jalalak some 160 kilometers northwest of Mogadishu.

The camps comprise hundreds of tiny round huts fashioned from branches and dried grass, sitting in a vast, dusty plain of red earth scattered with thorn bushes and the occasional cultivated strip.

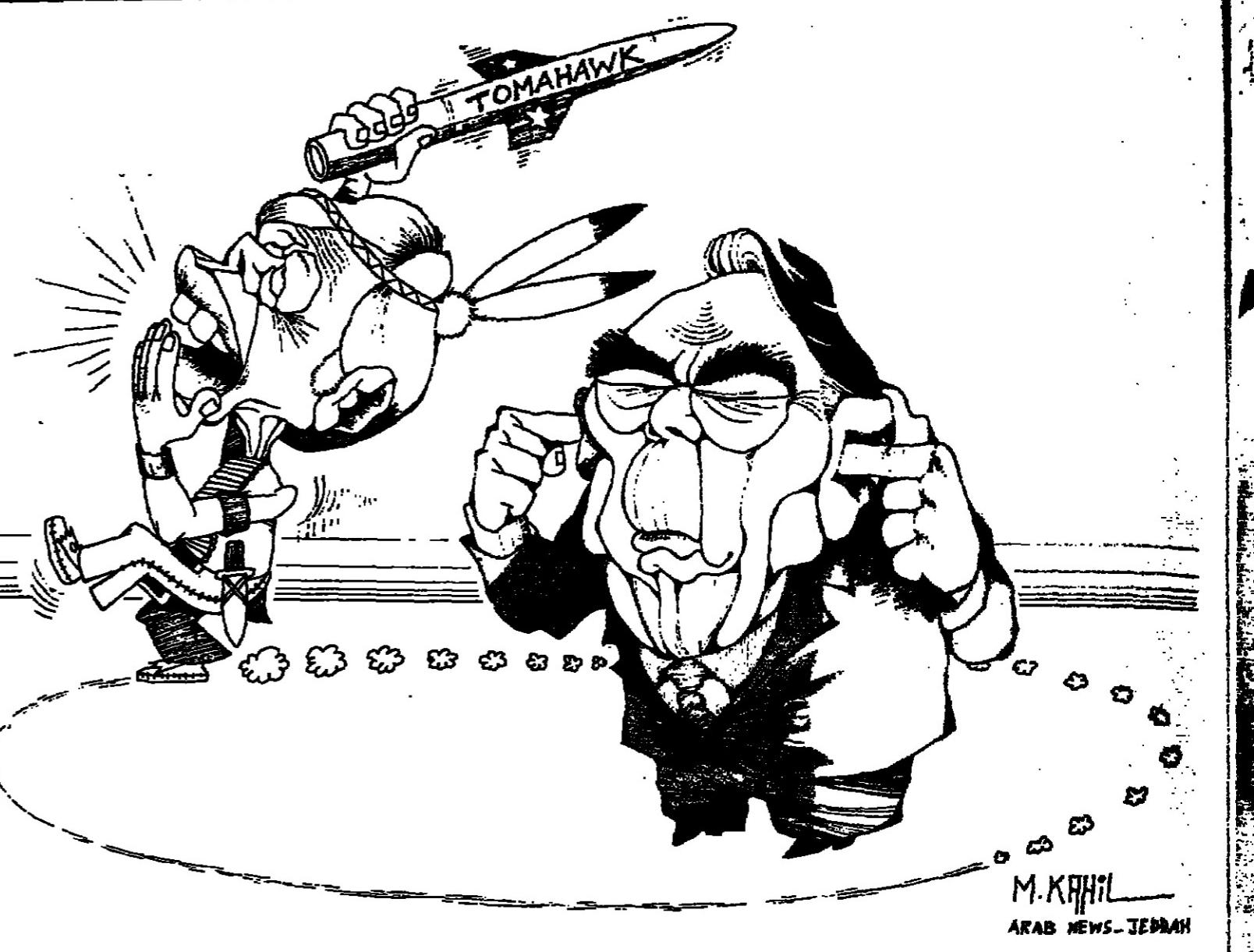
Seventy per cent of those in the camps are children and the remainder are women and old men. The young men, aged from 15, are fighting with the guerrillas.

Schoolteacher Abdullahi Ahmad said "Most of the refugees are from towns where the Ethiopians and Cubans are garrisoned or from villages which have been raided either by troops or aircraft."

They urgently needed tents and tarpaulins before the February rains turned the camps into a quagmire, Ahmad said. Food, clothes and medicine were in short supply.

Many of those in the camps are suffering from tuberculosis, malaria and kidney ailments, the latter probably caused by drinking from the nearby Shabele River, the only source of water.

There are also crocodiles in the river which have carried off children and livestock. (R)

**Iran beset by shortages of materials, money**

By Paul Tay

TEHRAN —

An Iranian government report released to the press recently gave a rare insight into the shortages of materials, management and money afflicting the country's post-revolutionary economy.

The report was the result of a survey of the problems facing industry in Saveh, a typical medium-sized industrial town 80 kilometers southwest of Tehran.

It pulled no punches in castigating weak management, waste, negligence and indifference by investors.

"One cannot tell why there has been so much negligence in installing the machinery," the report said. The Saveh Spring Manufacturing Factory which it said could employ up to 300 workers but at present had only six.

Of the Saviran Electric Company, producing components for multinational assembly plants, the survey said: "Its main problems are high waste and low sales. If the firm receives orders from related industries it can sustain itself. Otherwise the present situation will be untenable for long."

The report touched on other problems in a detailed assessment of the Pars Tyre Company, a public company which the investigators concluded "must be declared nationalized."

"Uncertainty in decision-making, due to the absence of some managers, is the main problem faced by the firm, although more than 90 per cent of the factory's machinery has been installed. Because of the shareholders' indifference, the firm has been at a standstill for months and nothing has been done to complete the work and make the factory operational," the survey said.

Assessing another tire company, also at a complete standstill, the government team concluded: "This factory must be covered by the law on appointing provisional managers by the government."

Of the 15 businesses studied in the report, eight were at a total standstill and the other seven were working well below capacity and facing serious difficulties. Not one was working normally.

The report only hinted at other major problems crippling the Iranian economy.

"Its main problem, in addition to the burnt-out machinery, is shortage of raw materials which are not delivered due to certain political reasons," it said about one paint factory without explaining what those reasons were.

Apart from the drying up of raw material supplies and the chronic lack of capital, political uncertainty and labor unrest have hampered any attempts to revive the private sector of the economy.

Many bosses, some with close ties to the ex-Shah fled the country before or immediately after last February's revolution, taking with them as much money as they could.

Those who stayed, many of whom sympathized with the Islamic principles of Ayatollah Khomeini,

have spent a frustrating year trying to make things work.

Reports persist of industrialists being barricaded in their offices by militant workers and being forced to sign over their factories or businesses either to the local Islamic society of workers or to one of the foundations for the poor set up by the ruling religious leaders.

The general chaotic picture nevertheless contains some success stories. Despite persistent reports to the contrary, the vital oil industry seems to be running relatively smoothly and service contractors are doing well supplying essential parts or doing maintenance work.

Other key projects such as electricity generating are going ahead with government backing, and some foreign companies report working at a reasonable capacity, maintaining satisfactory sales and making a profit.

But the overall situation of Iran's post-revolutionary industry is chaotic, Iranian economists say.

They estimate the number of unemployed ranges from 2.5 to four million and the authorities are so worried about the economic stagnation that they have summoned provincial governors — general to Tehran for a special conference on unemployment later this month.

"The underlying problem is that the government isn't sure what kind of an economy it wants," said a Western-trained lecturer in public administration at one of Tehran's universities.

"Some revolutionary council members want to see industry drastically scaled down, the consumers' society ended and people sent back to the fields to grow food," she said.

Economics and Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, a French-trained economist, has outlined sweeping changes for the Iranian economy aimed at making the country self-sufficient and concentrating on production deemed socially useful.

To achieve that aim, Bani-Sadr has announced streamlining of the banking system under government control, nationalization of industries and most of foreign trade.

It is too early to tell how the latest reform will work. Foreign trade was first nationalized in 1930. The new plan is likely to run into stern resistance from the powerful bazaar traders who financed much of the revolution.

"In the short term, the outlook is gloomy. There will be more chaos while the banks get reorganized and no-one is likely to invest until they know their money is safe," one Western diplomat said. (R)

Indira does not regret

By Kevin Rafferty

NEW DELHI —

"Indira is Indira" rings out the slogan, and as the Indira Gandhi show goes on the road can understand the power of her appeal.

She is fighting the election like a soul possessed, cramming 22 active hours into the day for days on end, snatching a couple of hours' sleep between stops by pulling her sari veil over her face.

Where other leaders go exhausted through a village in a blur of dust, Mrs. Gandhi has to hold a meeting there converts to be won even at midnight.

In a country where even the poor must own gold, she has had the women eating out of her hand: "You poor women sacrificed your gold and ornaments so that India could win and retain freedom, and now look what the new lot have done! You cannot even buy gold for your wedding necklace!"

A Brahmin playing to the sensibilities of Muslims and Untouchables, she has come a long way since she was chosen as prime minister in 1966 by the old men of the United Congress.

They regarded her as a mere front for the party and felt sure they could manipulate her like a puppet. How wrong they were!

She despatched them, and followed up with an

overwhelming win in the 1971 election. India lay at her feet. She was a goddess. She was a Nehru, plus youth, plus ability to cut through problems. Indira was India, and India waited for her to solve its problems.

What followed showed that, sadly, Indira was for India. She was so busy making sure she had loyal lieutenants in every state that her ringing election promises to abolish poverty were neglected.

Inflation climbed, growth dropped, and when she left office there were more poor people than ever — between 250 and 400 million.

Today there are no regrets for past failures. The excesses of the emergency are brushed aside.

Son Sanjay is in tow, his well-attested reputation for steam-rolling opposition. (When Sanjay's appeal against criminal conviction came before the supreme court a few weeks ago, the chief justice was threatened that it would be advisable to see things Sanjay's way.)

Sanjay Gandhi has had the largest say in choosing candidates for Indira's Congress. There are even whispers that if the party wins he will be catapulted straight into the prime minister's chair.

Yet this is the state of the world's largest democracy that most pundits favor Mrs. Gandhi; and many press commentators are looking forward to the day when the trains will again run on time — if nothing else. (OFNS)

saudi press review

A majority of the Kingdom's newspapers led Monday with Saudi Arabia's decision to boycott the upcoming Olympic games in Moscow to protest Soviet Union's military aggression in Afghanistan. In its lead *Al Medina* detailed the prospects of an extraordinary conference of Islamic Foreign Ministers to discuss the adoption of a unified strategy against the Russian action. Saudi Arabia's call for the U.N. Security Council to take measures for the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan was played as a lead story in *Al Nada*.

In a front-page story, *Al Medina* said that the situation in Egypt is explosive while President Sadat orders stringent security measures in the country. The reported Sino-U.S. coordination to confront the Soviet invasion was highlighted on the front page *Al Nada*, while *Al Jazirah* gave front page prominence to the visiting Sao Paulo governor's meetings

with Riyadh Governor Prince Salman and Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal highlighting the governor's praise of the Kingdom's development and progress in different fields.

Newspapers concentrated on Saudi Arabia's stance on the Afghanistan issue and said that the King's attitude is an expression of its independent policy. They continued to denounce the Soviet aggression saying that it drags the world toward catastrophe. In an editorial,

A work of scholarship and wit

By Joyce Prince

RIYADH — Shirley Kay's and Malin Basil's latest book, *Saudi Arabia Past and Present*, weaves history, tradition and social commentary into a fascinating, and all too

its subject. It traces the metamorphosis of Saudi Arabia, giving the reader a better understanding of and feeling for the country. The inevitable confrontation of the old and new is dealt with in subtle, crisply detailed vignettes.

"In some tents near Taif the women brought out traditional bags with leather fringes but quickly pushed these aside to display their best handiwork, leather bags embroidered with coloured silks and encrusted with buttons and small beads and finished at the neck with cyclamen-colored nylon. The bright colors of this

rare, tapestry of the Kingdom.

With perception and wit they convey what they have seen in their travels throughout the country. Both have a special feeling for the desert, its serenity and brutality, and it is the contrast between the country and the city that



gives the book its strength. The two elements are leitmotifs that are carried through each chapter. Shirley Kay's images and her analysis of social mores blend magically with Malin Basil's pen-and-ink illustrations. As Shirley Kay writes her anecdotes, Malin Basil fills in the gaps between the lines.

The book is painstakingly detailed and is clearly based on an extensive knowledge of

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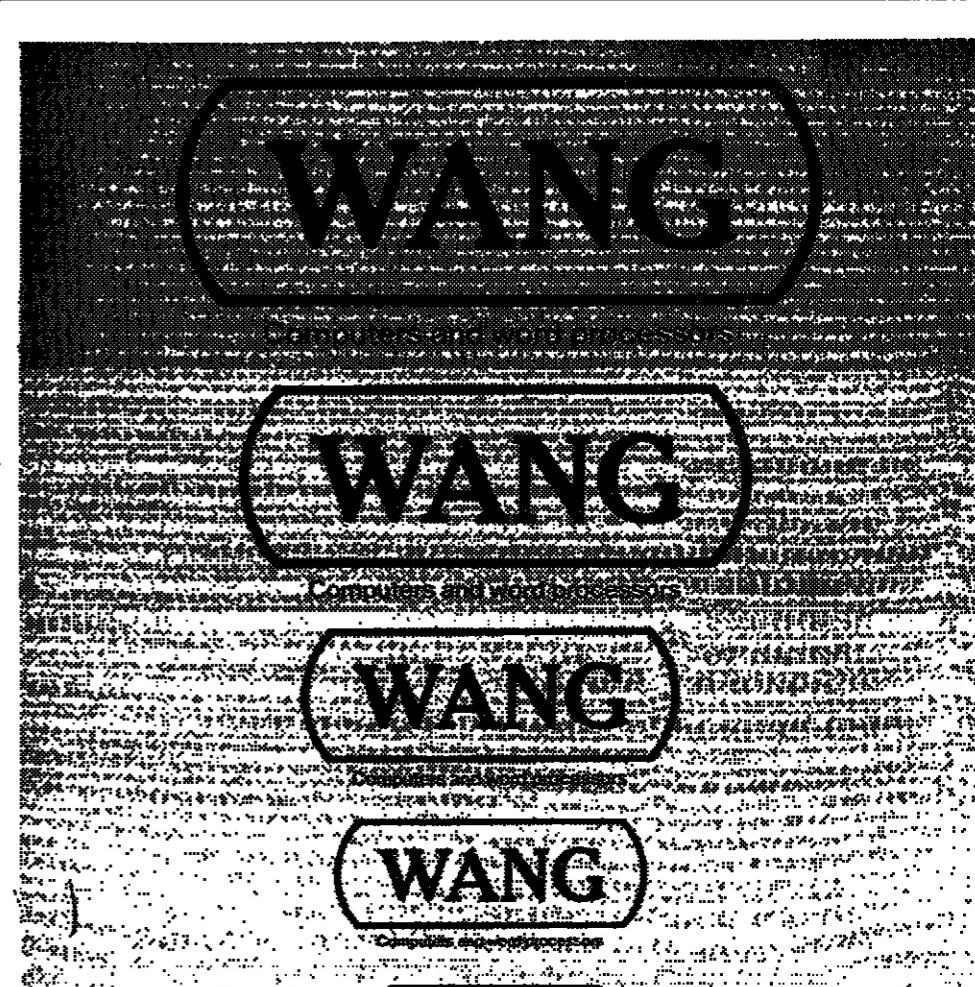
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Grain trading suspended in U.S. futures markets

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — The American agricultural business is reeling under President Jimmy Carter's decision to cut back shipments of grain to the Soviet Union, but the domestic market has two days to brace for the impact of 17 million unexpected tons of grain.

The Commodity Futures Trading Commission has closed for Monday and Tuesday the Boards of Trade in Chicago, Kansas City and Minneapolis as well as the Mid-America Grain Exchange in Chicago to all dealing in wheat, corn, oats, soybeans, and soybean oil.

Spokesman Dave Rosen said the commissioners' decision, made at an emergency session Sunday was based on their feeling "that time was needed for the public to assimilate precisely what the administration was doing so that everyone in the market place would have a better idea about the true supply-and-demand picture."

Carter, underscoring U.S. concern about Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, announced Friday that Soviet purchases of U.S. grain would be limited this year to 8 million tons, the minimum required under a five-year trade agreement. The Soviet Union had ordered 25 million tons for 1980.

The trading commission's action technically affected only trading in futures contracts, which are speculative investments in commodities that will be delivered at some future date. But one industry observer said the actual impact would be much broader.

Melvin S. Sjerven, senior editor of *Milling and Baking News*, an industry journal based in Kansas City, said Sunday the decision to cut back grain sales "can almost be described as one that could virtually destroy an industry."

Sjerven said it will affect investors and exporters in the futures market, country elevator operators who have purchased grain from the farmers and hedged it in futures — even bakers.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Monday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.60	7.58
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	198.00	197.30
Swiss F (100)	213.00	215.00	215.50
French F (100)	84.00	84.50	84.20
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.25	42.20
Lebanese Lira (100)	104.00	103.75	103.75
Syrian Lira (100)	78.50	86.60	86.60
Egyptian Pound	4.54	4.50	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.41	12.41	12.41
Jordanian Dinar	11.50	11.52	11.52
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.50	89.50	89.50
Qatari Riyal (100)	91.50	91.20	91.20
Bahraini Dinar	8.95	8.95	8.95
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	74.00
Moroccan Dirham (100)	82.00	89.50	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.50	42.50
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	34.20	34.20
Gold kg.	69,000.00	—	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.43	—	14.40
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	121.00	122.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	178.00	—	178.55
Spanish Peso	52.00	52.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	82.50	—	—
Philippines Peso (1,00)	—	47.50	—
Singapore	—	1.57	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel : 23815.

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Jamaican oil sought in new explorations

KINGSTON, Jan. 7 (R) — Jamaica is the latest nation to be forced by the effects of soaring fuel costs on its economy to search for its own oil.

Jamaica, which now imports 99 per cent of its fuel, is launching offshore and inland exploration programs.

Officials are cautious about the chances of success but, as Foreign Minister Percival Latson said late last month, energy is now the country's top economic and foreign policy priority.

The government is negotiating contracts with international oil companies to drill the first offshore wells within 18 months.

Onshore, the State Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica (PETROJAM) is running the exploration program and hopes to have three test bores sunk this year at a projected cost of \$14 million.

Six wells have already been sunk in Jamaica, and one off the coast, since 1955, all without success, which accounts for the caution shown by PETROJAM's Director of Exploration, Dr. Raymond Wright.

"There are good odds that we will find some oil and gas," he said. "But it is hard to place odds on how much."

If the prospectors strike oil, supplies could flow from onshore wells in about three years and from offshore wells by 1985. PETROJAM officials say.

U.K. steel union seeks settlement

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Union leaders were trying Monday to settle a six-day-old steel strike that could cripple British industry.

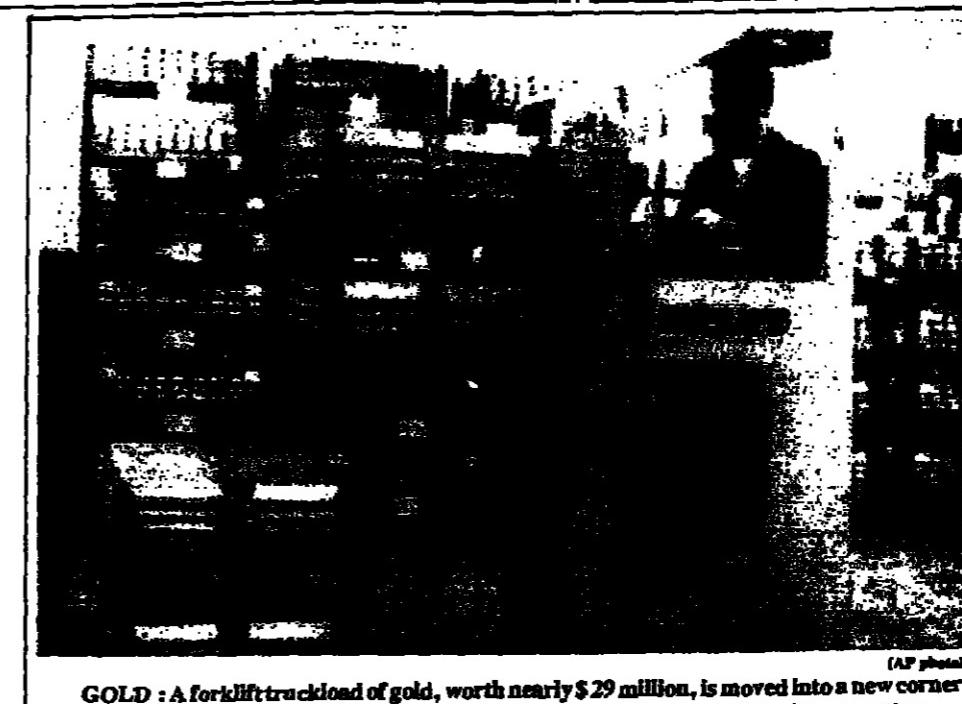
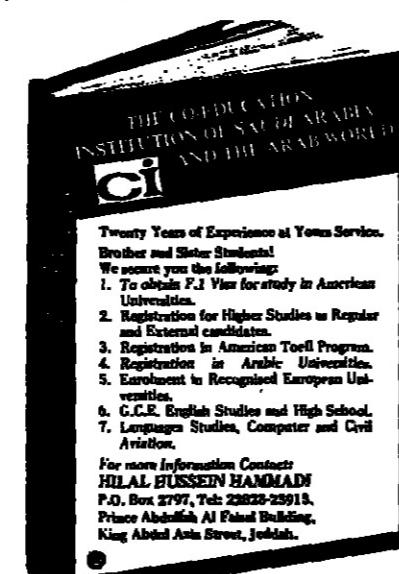
The walkout by 102,000 workers in the state-owned British Steel Corp., is for a pay raise of nearly 20 per cent.

BSC supplies 54 per cent of the steel used by industry.

The corporation is losing nearly \$ one million a day and BSC chairman Sir Charles Villiers says it cannot pay more than 6 per cent on weekly basic pay of 75 pounds (\$167). Sources in the three unions involved said a 17 per cent offer might be acceptable.

Bill Sirs of the Iron and Steel Traders Confederation accused the Conservative government of creating the crisis by demanding that BSC repay interest on loans for modernization sooner than expected.

The unions said failure of the talks will lead to picketing private steel firms and blocking steel stockpiles.



GOLD : A forklift truckload of gold, worth nearly \$ 29 million, is moved into a new corner at the Bank of England in London. Gold prices have hit record highs since trading opened in the New Year.

Iran demands profit share from Western oil companies

TEHRAN, Jan. 7 (AP) — Iran will demand a fifty per cent share of profits made by Western oil companies on sales of Iranian crude they refine on contract, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar said Sunday.

He named British Petroleum as one of the companies that would be affected. Moinfar, who was quoted in an interview in the official Pars news agency, did not say when the demand will go into effect.

He said 20 per cent of Iranian crude — currently produced at 3 million to 3.5 million barrels a day — was being refined by Western companies.

"We would not only gain access to the international oil markets and the gasoline stations but would boost our oil revenue without increasing production," Pars quoted Moinfar as saying.

He said the move would enable Iran to get a share of Western oil company profits, which he said had trebled in some cases in the last year.

And he said Iran would be able to avoid heavy investment in refineries.

Moinfar reiterated that Iran would maintain oil production at current levels. At its

peak under the Shah, Iran produced more than six million barrels a day.

Iran is also finalizing an agreement with several Western oil companies, including British Petroleum, to take a stake in the refining of part of its crude oil.

Under the plan, about 20 per cent of all Iranian crude will be refined abroad by the Western companies as secondary contractors an official said.

Iran is producing an average of 3.5 million barrels a day at present, of which it refines about 700,000 barrels a day in the country for domestic consumption, according to State Oil Company officials.

"We will take 50 per cent of the refined oil which will be sold... we will get refined oil at the same price which it costs the companies to produce it," the minister told Pars.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Demolition and reconstruction of Al-Ka'abah mosque in Jizan	300	Jan. 30	
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of W'alani mosque in Jizan	400	Jan. 30	
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Alawi ibn Arish mosque in Jizan	300	Jan. 30	
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Jamea Al-Fitr mosque in Jizan area	800	Jan. 30	
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of King Khaled mosque in Nejran	500	Jan. 30	
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Zat Al-Hajj mosque in Tabuk	300	Feb. 3	
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Abu Sab'ah mosque in Tabuk	300	Feb. 4	

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Vessel's Name	ETA	Cargo	From
MECHI VENTURE	6-1-1980	Gen	Bombay
MERCANDIAN EXPORTER	6-1-1980	RORO	Marseilles
RECENT SAILING			
XINANJIANG	28-12-79	Cargo/From	
MERCANDIAN COMMANDER	31-12-79	Gen/Shanghai	
(Sailed from JUBAIL 30-12-79)	31-12-79	Gen/Felixstowe	

All consignees having cargoes on above vessels are requested to contact us and to collect delivery order immediately from our office against submission of Original Bill of Lading or Bank Guarantee.

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Asian nations eye economic cooperation

MANILA, Jan. 7 (AP) — The Asian bloc of the Group of 77, the umbrella organization of 121 developing countries, began discussions Monday on specific problems of economic cooperation.

Philippine President Ferdinand E. Marcos opened the conference with a call for unified political will and collective self-reliance.

"If others fail, we have ourselves to rely on," Marcos told the eight-day Asian regional meeting on economic cooperation among developing countries. The Asian bloc comprises 42 nations.

Marcos said that with greater cooperation the developing countries, including 2.5 billion people or one-third of humanity, "should be able to reap mutual gains and translate these into benefits for the common people of the developing world."

Marcos proposed the establishment of what he called an Asian-Pacific forum on economic cooperation among developing countries to institutionalize regional efforts.

Filipino Consul Hermes Dorado, a conference organizer, later told newsmen the organization Marcos proposed might be headquartered in Manila.

"We don't expect anything dramatic in this meeting as witnessed during the UNCTAD," the fifth United Nations conference on trade and development held in Manila last May, said Dorado. "But for the first time, we are now going into something concrete."

He said the Asian conference was organized into committees to deal with the global system of trade preferences and with state trading organizations and the formation of international marketing enterprises.

China and Japan formally requested that they be admitted to the conference as observers, but Dorado said Japan's request was rejected. "China is being considered, because based on its per capita income, it's still very much a developing country," he said.

لهم انا نسألك



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

- 1 Cause for an "ouch" 4 Terry
5 Secular 41 Dale's
9 Traffic sign opposite 10 Medieval
10 Medieval sword 11 Campsite
12 Dates 12 Petals
13 "Streetcar" character 13 Petals or Dune
15 Historic time 15 Braggarts:
16 Distaff 16 Lambkin's mom
17 The: Ger. 17 English river
18 Coonella 18 Michaelman
19 Ois - delay 19 Famous name
20 Roll of sawbacks 20 In Milan
21 Bellow 21 Fendle
22 Prepare the way 22 Robin Goodfellow
23 Precipice 23 Stargazing
25 Eucharist plate 25 Forest
26 Sollicitude 26 Fastening
27 Of course! 27 Famous
28 Humorist Bachwald
29 Rough fabric 29 Wahine's garland
30 Wahine's garland 30 R.P.O.E. member
31 Shame on you! 31 Shame on you!
32 Declive 32 Wagnerian heroine
33 Comic-page reporter 33 Comic-page reporter

Yesterday's Answer

1 Poor dwelling 25 Robin Goodfellow

2 Stargazing 26 Famous Yogi

3 Forest 27 Famous river

4 Fastening 28 French river

5 Famous name 29 German river

6 In Milan 30 French river

7 Famous name 31 Munch

8 Robin Goodfellow 32 German river

9 Famous Yogi 33 Comic-page reporter

10 Famous name 34 French river

11 Campsite 35 German river

12 Petals 36 French river

13 Petals or Dune 37 German river

14 Forest 38 French river

15 Stargazing 39 German river

16 Fastening 40 French river

17 Famous Yogi 41 Fendle

18 Famous name 42 Robin Goodfellow

19 Famous river 43 French river

20 Famous name 44 German river

21 Robin Goodfellow 45 French river

22 Famous Yogi 46 German river

23 Famous river 47 French river

24 Famous name 48 German river

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31 Munch 55 French river

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33 Comic-page reporter 57 French river

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JPV is 150

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1980

arab news Pictorial

PAGE 11

And now, an election in Rhodesia



English soldiers, arriving at a remote ceasefire assembly camp, raise the Union Jack.



A Patriotic Front guerrilla shakes hands with a Rhodesian guard in recognition of the ceasefire.



Fifty-seven guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's army march into a rendezvous point near Muchinjike, Rhodesia.



The United Nations Security Council votes to lift sanctions against Rhodesia.



Londoners line up outside a bullion dealer to sell their rings and watch chains as the price of gold soars

What appears to be a traffic accident is actually an invitation to visit an art gallery in Amsterdam.

PAGE 12

Indira vows to maintain order, treat ill economy

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7 (R) — Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is storming back to what looks like a sweeping victory in the Indian general elections.

The 62-year-old Mrs. Gandhi, prime minister for 11 years until her defeat in the 1977 general election, said that if returned to power her government's first tasks would be to restore law and order, check inflation and improve the country's economy.

Mrs. Gandhi's party scored victories in both northern and southern India, in Western Gujarat state and Eastern Orissa.

In Punjab, where Mrs. Gandhi's party was wiped out in the last election, Congress (I) candidates won four of the first five seats to be declared.

They won the first 13 seats declared in Western Gujarat and the first seven in southern Karnataka state whose state chief minister Deveraj Urs last year spectacularly broke with Mrs. Gandhi, denouncing what he called her authoritarian ways.

During her election campaign she visited every corner of the land.

Leading her party as a virtual one-woman show, and displaying incredible stamina, she barnstormed around India to take her message to the people.

Her election speeches were simple and to the point: vote for me and I will give you stable government, cut prices, restore law and order and give India back its pride.

She also apologized for excesses carried out under her 21-month emergency rule.

The caretaker Lok Dal (People's Party) government has been unable to stop rising prices and the poor suffered and blamed both Janata and Lok Dal.

The soaring cost of cooking oil and kerosene — the two absolute basic necessities for scores of millions of Indians — probably did as much as anything to swing the vote to Congress (I).

Mrs. Gandhi blamed the inflation on weak government.

"Both these governments have been so weak that they have been giving in to all kinds of demands," she told *India Today* magazine.

"Some of the workers' demands are justified. But it is the manner in which you give them what they want, and how you go about doing it with the least possible adverse reaction on the economy, that matters."

Mrs. Gandhi defended her ties with the big industrial houses by saying, "We have to industrialize India, and for that we have to depend on the industrialists. Therefore it is inevitable that they would become richer."

Brazilians ponder a worrying future

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 7 (AP) — The all-night samba dancing on the beach, the roar of the drums and the preparations for the festive carnival season cannot hide Brazil's preoccupation with the serious economic and social problems it faces as it enters the 1980s.

Beyond the colorful scene at Rio's beachfront, where thousands of people gathered on New Year's Eve to watch the ritual of casting white flowers into the sea, Brazilians were worrying about increasing consumer prices, and what they believed to be alarmingly high crime statistics.

"This is a poor country," President Joao Figueiredo told the nation last month, shortly before announcing a series of economic measures aimed at curtailing the country's 75 per cent inflation rate and complicated foreign trade dilemmas.

The retired army general, adopting a policy widely conceded to have been engineered by his planning minister, Antonio Delfim Neto, announced a 30 per cent devaluation of the cruzeiro, removal of credit subsidies that artificially supported business and the freezing of an estimated \$5 billion in foreign assets deposited in Brazilian banks.

Delfim followed up the announcement with a wage-and-price-watching program and a warning to businessmen that they will be punished if they contribute to inflation by raising prices to match the monetary devaluation.

"He has done exactly what is required to repair the economy," said one businessman approving of the economic belt-tightening program of Delfim, who was credited for the success of Brazil's "economic miracle" of the early 1970s. "With this plan, inflation next year should be only about 55 per cent, and if he can accomplish that, he really will be a magician."

While inflation and the high cost of gasoline are common topics of conversation among Brazilians, they also mention increasing crime as a serious problem. Typical advice given to a visitor to Rio, for example, includes a warning not to carry too much money at the beach or to wear anything worth stealing.

Government statistics released in Rio show a 10 per cent increase in the number of all crimes committed in the past 12 months.



TURBANNED VOTERS: Farmers wearing turbans and shawls against the cold wait their turn to cast votes in Bohar, a north Indian village about 60 km west of New Delhi. Violence, during the general election in some areas between landowning farmers and Untouchable laborers, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was virtually assured India's top post Monday as the final votes cast in the two-day election were being counted. (AP Photo)

Lord Soames declares amnesty Guerrillas still in Rhodesia bush

SALISBURY, Jan. 7 (R) — After a week of ceasefire in Rhodesia, an unknown number of guerrillas with an unknown quantity of arms is still hiding in the bush.

Last night Governor Lord Soames announced an amnesty for those who had not yet reported in, although under the London peace agreement they were to have already reported to the Commonwealth monitoring force. The Salisbury government has put their numbers at some 11,000.

But in London the Patriotic Front leaders said they had 31,000 men inside Rhodesia and everyone here now admits privately that any number is a guess.

Guerrilla sources have said some of their top commanders are still in hiding and large amounts of arms and ammunition have been

stashed, in case the peace is broken.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the first black prime minister, who signed the peace settlement with the guerrillas, charged Sunday that many of those reporting in were civilians masquerading as guerrillas.

Launching his campaign for the February general election, designed to give the country independence, Bishop Muzorewa told a 50,000-strong rally that young men with old-fashioned Soviet-made AK-47 rifles were swelling the numbers, while experienced guerrillas remained in hiding.

He condemned Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe as psychopaths and dictators who would drag an independent Zimbabwe into civil war if either won an electoral victory.

The political atmosphere seems to prelude Senate consideration of SALT II until after the November presidential elections — and a further deterioration in relations may kill the treaty altogether.

Complicating the U.S. response to the Soviet moves in Afghanistan is the simultaneous crisis in relations with Iran, where as

a mob stormed and burned the American Embassy in Islamabad in late November.

Talks on security and military needs are also being held with other countries on the Soviet periphery, including Turkey and Yugoslavia.

Some State Department officials feel there is a possibility the United States may even consider providing arms to Afghan rebels who have fought against three successive Marxist governments in Kabul.

But in any case, events at the end of 1979 and the beginning of 1980 appeared certain to prompt an increase in conventional armaments to Europe and Asia.

The outlook on strategic nuclear arms reductions is less certain. The United States said it would continue to abide by provisions of the two SALT accords and expects the Soviet Union to do the same.

Last U.K. commander in India dies at 84

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Gen. Sir Roy Bucher, the last English officer to command the Indian Army, died Saturday in a Yorkshire nursing home, his family announced Monday. He was 84.

Bucher was C-in-C in India in 1948-49, after the Labor government under Clement Attlee granted independence. He carried out special duties with the Indian Defense Ministry before he retired in 1949.

Bucher was wounded in France in World War I. He transferred to the Indian Army and served in the Northwest Frontier, winning the military cross in 1919. He returned to India during World War II.

The well-informed sources said that Tito was staying at Brdo to remain within earshot of Ljubljana Medical Center, which has the best equipment in Yugoslavia for heart and circulatory problems.

Until about two weeks ago he appeared in fine mental and physical shape. Last year he paid official visits to 10 countries on four continents and received the heads of 41 foreign delegations.

The house of the late English sculptor Dame Barbara Hepworth has been given to the nation.

**Soviet tanks in '68
'Seeing it twice' shocks Afghan**

KABUL, Jan. 7 (AP) — "It's a bad shock seeing it twice — all the worse when it happens in your own country," said an Afghan student who was in Czechoslovakia during the 1968 Soviet invasion, and last month saw Russian tanks roll through Kabul.

"When Russian soldiers walk past us, we spit at the ground. That's all we can do," said the Kabul, who asked not to be identified.

Soviet mechanized units brought in by a two-day airlift swiftly toppled the regime of President Hafizullah Amin, by all accounts a ruthless dictator. He was replaced by fellow Marxist Babrak Karmal, transported back by the Russians from exile in Czechoslovakia where he

served briefly as the Afghan ambassador in 1978.

One of the few Kabul residents reported to have spoken out was an anonymous old man at Pul-i-Khishti Masjid, Kabul's main mosque. He got up before the congregation during afternoon prayers four days after the coup and denounced the Soviet action.

According to a witness interviewed by the Associated Press, the man got onto the Mullah's pulpit and declared, "until now the government lied and lied, and we believed them. Now we see it was all untrue and they are backed by the Russians. They are communists and will never believe in Allah. For this reason we have to have a jihad (holy war)."

The body had wounds on the shoulders and

The first of the books, *Born Free*, was made

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